

Interagency Report Control No
0180-DOA-AN

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 0579-0036

INHAUSEN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.
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FACILITY LOCATIONS(sites)

See Attached Listing

REPORT OF ANIMALS USED BY OR UNDER CONTROL OF RESEARCH FACILITY (Attach additional sheets if necessary or use reverse side)						F.
A.	Animals Covered By The Animal Welfare Regulations	B. Number of animals being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not yet used for such purposes.	C. Number of animals upon which teaching, research, experiments, or tests were conducted involving no pain, distress, or use of pain-relieving drugs.	D. Number of animals upon which experiments, teaching, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used.	E. Number of animals upon which teaching, experiments, research, surgery or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, results, or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests. (An explanation of the procedures producing pain or distress in these animals and the reasons such drugs were not used must be attached to this report)	TOTAL NO. OF ANIMALS (Cols. C + D + E)
4. Dogs		89	81		43	124
5. Cats			50			50
6. Guinea Pigs						
7. Hamsters						
8. Rabbits			126			126
9. Non-Human Primates						
10. Sheep				13		13
11. Pigs						
12. Other Farm Animals						
13. Other Animals						

ASSURANCE STATEMENTS	
1)	Professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, prior to, during, and following actual research, teaching, testing, surgery, or experimentation were followed by this research facility.
2)	Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.
3)	This facility is adhering to the standards and regulations under the Act, and it has required that exceptions to the standards and regulations be specified and explained by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). A summary of all the exceptions is attached to this annual report. In addition to identifying the IACUC-approved exceptions, this summary includes a brief explanation of the exceptions, as well as the species and number of animals affected.
4)	The attending veterinarian for this research facility has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

I certify that the above is true, correct, and complete (7 U.S.C. Section 2143)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

11-16-06

8-23 (Oct 88), which is obsolete

PART 1 - HEADQUARTERS

NOV 20 2006

Column E Explanation

Registration Number: 84-R-0040

Number of animals used in this study: 43

Species of animal in this study: Dog

Explanation of the procedure producing pain and/or distress:

This study was conducted as an evaluation of a time release drug for the treatment of psychotic disorders. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the potential clinical effect on the dopaminergic receptors of the brain. There were several dose levels of time release drug given to different groups of dogs in addition to daily oral dosed controls. The test drug has a therapeutic activity that is mediated through the antagonism of the Dopamine Type 2 and Serotonin Type 2 receptors. When therapeutic levels of the drug can be found in the brain, the drug will inhibit dopamine agonists. Therefore, the dogs were challenged with apomorphine which is a known emetic through its action as a dopamine agonist. The result is some dogs experienced nausea and sometimes vomiting of a short duration. Apomorphine is used clinically in veterinary practice to induce vomiting. The nausea and vomiting last for a short time period and the dogs recover well. The use of apomorphine was necessary to give an indication of the clinical effectiveness of the time release properties of the test compound as compared with standard daily oral dosing.

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